

Subscriptions to Victory Loan Went Over Mark By \$13,000

Gleichen, Cluny and district went over the top in the fourth Victory Loan by \$13,000. The quota was \$40,000 and on Monday it was announced that \$53,000 had been subscribed.

For a time, a week before the close of the campaign some of the salesmen were afraid the quota of \$40,000 would not be reached. Happily their fears were unfounded. The townspeople subscribed \$36,460 and the farming community \$11,800, Cluny sub unit contributed \$13,800.

There were 317 subscriptions and

the youngest subscriber was three weeks old. Raymond T. L. Haggerty of Cluny. He bought a \$60 bond.

The third Victory Loan last fall the quota was \$35,000. It was over-subscribed by \$6,950 by 211 subscribers.

The fourth loan saw more people take greater interest in it than in any previous loan, doubtless realising it was the best investment that can be made to day, also to help along the war effort and demonstrate their patriotism.

The Ottawa Letter

F. W. GERSHAW.

Men are returning from overseas service now and they will be till the end of the war when we hope there will be many released.

Men with war wounds, or with troubles developed on, or aggravated by war service will have hospital and medical care to rehabilitate them physically as far as is humanly possible. Where there are permanent disabilities, permanent pensions will be paid. Where retraining, or vocational training, is desired, these courses will be available and benefits will be given for twelve to fifteen months after the training is complete, or until positions are obtained. The benefits will be \$10 per week for single men and \$13.00 per week for married men. Discussions are now going on to supplement this.

The period may be extended to four years in cases of interrupted education. For these cases college fees will be paid in addition to the cash benefits. Out of 370,000 men questioned, 68,000 will continue university education. The aim is to follow the process right to the end of the line where the man is ready for a position. In all government posts, returned men have a preference as in the past. Private employers are forced by law to re-instate employees. The unemployment insurance force are now being paid by the government. Great Britain and U.S.A. are now following Canada's lead in this respect as they have in the past been far behind Canada as regards returned soldier care.

The plans in Canada call for full employment of all Canadians, social security and an increased standard of living after the war. Studies made so far indicate that this can be done if 20 percent of the national income is annually invested in capital expenditure. Private enterprise may do this in some years, and at times governments may need to borrow money to undertake such programs.

Better old age pensions, and better unemployment insurance rates will be needed. Studies are being made of post-war problems and plans made so that if peace comes suddenly there will be no period of depression and unemployment.

It may be a big problem, as Canadian plants have been tooled up for war work to a much greater extent than in the last war. Also profits have been much smaller, so that reserves are not built up for changing the output from war to civilian products. If any manufacturer is making profits and not preparing for post-war changes, he is not keeping faith.

Many of the one million war workers and the 700,000 fighting men and women will return to civilian positions, continue their education, go back to their homes, or retire. De-mobilization will be gradual, so none need be released till a position is waiting. On account of the money now being invested in war loans and stamps, there should be more money available. There will thus be a great demand for such things as washing machines, radios, autos, houses, and if the war lasts long, clothing, etc. The 300,000,000 people in Europe and 400,000,000 in China will need food. Canada will need to contribute a share of this.

Nutritional experts are finding that much more of certain foods is required for the health of the Canadian people.

Committee at Ottawa are studying these problems. From all angles,

not detracting from the war effort, but preparing for the near and distant future, so that never again will there be a repetition of the want and hardship of the last decade.

ITEMS OF NEWS OF GLEICHEN AND VICINITY

Campbell Brown spent the weekend in town visiting his wife and relatives. He is located at Camp Shilo, Man. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Brown of Calgary were down to see him.

J. W. Physician, secretary treasurer of the town discovered Monday that water in the water system was going down and upon investigation found some work being done by the irrigation department. He is now getting busy and expects to have the irrigation system back full blast by the end of the week.

Word has been received by friends in Gleichen that Robert G. Black, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Black, formerly of Gleichen but now residing at Toronto, has obtained his B.A. degree from the University of Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Black attended the Convocation at Edmonton on the 18th inst. Robert has another year before he completes his law course and during the summer he will be employed in the law office of Messrs. Hannah, Nolan, Chambers and Might, well known solicitors of Calgary. Mrs. Black had been visiting friends in High River, Provost and Edmonton and returned home with Mr. Black.

A reminder of the good old days was a branding bee held at the Wyalda Ranch, south of Arrowwood, one day last week. During the day many of the were branded. F. C. House and C. C. Stone were top ropers and demonstrated their skills in perfecting in bringing in top calves before a large crowd of railbirds who were present to see just how things were done in the old days. It might have been the day anyway they got an eyeful! All the day long on refreshments were served and jaded spectators were revived. Some time later it was discovered the brands had got mixed, or was it the cattle? Anyway some of the owners were wondering if they were seeing things since they were sure some of their cattle had other people's brands on them. Their brains were on edge so they had never seen before. There was great hilarity then. However, there was no argument and everybody went home happy and the railbirds admitted there must have been some twines in the good old days.

More than 70,000 car owners in Alberta already have taken out passenger car license for the present year, according to information received by the Alberta Motor Association from the provincial secretary's department. The number is short of the total at this time last year, but the showing is surprisingly good, in the opinion of government officials, in view of wartime restrictions on gasoline and tires. With the advent of the summer holiday period, it is anticipated that the license total will be materially increased. Greater demands on the use of cars for essential business purposes also should serve to swell the license total. Officials believe that the year's total still will come within striking distance of the 90,000 total for the previous year. Of the 70,000 car owners who have been issued "A" ration coupons, it is believed that approximately one-third, or 23,000 have been issued special category ration books. These books are issued by the regional oil controller for essential driving purposes.

Battery O.O. Gives Some Information

During our weekly visit to the Armouries Monday evening, our curiosity was aroused as to why a private was called a private and a sergeant major always a non-commissioned officer? Accordingly we questioned Major Goodenham. The Major pointed out the Oxford dictionary and Forester's History of the British Empire supply the answers.

A private was originally a private soldier, called up by his liege lord in medieval times. The word is derived from the Latin privatus and was first used with its modern meaning about 1570. The next highest rank, lance-corporal, comes from a French form of lance peato, a mounted soldier whose horse has been put out of action and fought with his lance on foot. He was considered superior to the infantrymen and had some authority over them, but not permanently. The word corporal comes from the Italian corporale (Latin servientem). The French sergeant, meant a common soldier in 1490. It was applied to a tenant who had military service under a king.

A sergeant-major was originally a field officer next in rank to a lieutenant and corresponded partly to the modern rank of major and partly to adjutant. Another derivation is seen in the present rank of major-general. The word is derived from the non-commissioned officer before 1602. The rank of captain has been used in the French army since 1355. It is a derivative of the Italian capo de squadre, or head of a square, block or company. The captain's room, ensign or lieutenant was instituted as a rank by Charles VII in 1444.

The head of a class of soldiers in France about 1624 came to be called a colonel. The men were issued his regiment, or command, and so the word came to be used as "col" and "so-and-so's regiment."

The colonel had little time to look after the training of his men, so this was delegated to his lieutenant, who of course became a lieutenant-colonel and was used as "col" and "so-and-so's regiment."

General, from the Latin Generalis was a term applied to an officer of superior rank and extended common in 1776. Brigadier came from the Italian Brigada and French brigade (trifle, contention) and was first used in its modern meaning about 1783.

A marshal was originally a high official in the household of a medieval king, prince or noble who usually had charge of military affairs. The word was marshalled in Old French.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

EARLY SUMMERFALLAW

(By H. G. L. Strang)

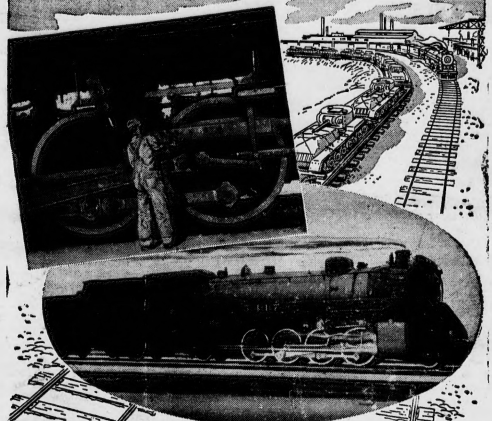
Seeding will soon be completed and the farmer will have a short breathing spell from the arduous task of sowing his crops, particularly arduous and difficult this year because of lack of labor. If it can possibly be done, the farmer should be wise for those farmers who have land which is to be summer-fallowed to do the work as quickly as possible. Late summerfallow towards the end of May conserves much moisture than summerfallow done later in the year.

First, the weather is cooler in May, and so less precious moisture is lost by evaporation when the land is ploughed or cultivated, and secondly early summerfallow gives a longer period during the summer for the soil to accumulate the summer rains which form the foundation for next year's crops.

The thought has been expressed that we may now be in a cycle of wet years, and that the preservation of moisture, therefore, does not matter so much. This, I suggest, is an entirely wrong view. The records of sixty past years clearly reveal that one or two drought years can occur at any time. No one can forecast the coming of either wet or dry years.

Wm. Sanders and his daughter Mrs. I. Sanders and son left over the week end for the coast where they will spend a short holiday.

New C.P.R. Engines Keep Canada's War Goods Rolling



The first of 20 powerful new freight locomotives of the Mikado 2-8-2 class being added by the Canadian Pacific Railway this year, Engine No. 6417 was delivered on March 31 and put into immediate service in the all-important job of keeping Canada's war materials rolling on schedule. Completion of the contract had by Canadian Locomotive Company in Kingston, Ont., will bring to 94 the number of new locomotives added by the Canadian Pacific since the outbreak of the war, with all of them specially made to meet business demands which in 1942 showed a 49.8 percent increase over 1939.

Their construction marking the use for the first time of considerable Canadian-made boiler shell plate, so far as is known, the Mikado-type locomotives also have in their makeup Canadian-made tender tank plates in quantity for the first time. Before the war these materials came from the United States and from England but the substitutes were necessary to avoid delay in delivery of the locomotives which were ordered in January of 1941.

The first new Mikado-type locomotive is shown here, with a close-up of two of its 43-inch driving wheels. It will haul up to 5,500 tons or the equivalent of a 100-car train, depending on the grades, and is so constructed that it can be used for heavy passenger work when required, such as the hauling of the long tourist trains which must go through on time. Canadian Pacific Photo.

Bomber Press in Great Britain

We arrived in London late in the evening after an all day train journey. There was no moon that night. London in the blackout is really black. There were army automobiles to meet us and we had a sudden and complete introduction to being driven through the blackness at what seemed to us to be about thirty miles an hour, and on the wrong side of the street.

Our car narrowly missed a pedestrian who was crossing the street in the middle of a block. If he had been hit it looked to us as if he would have been entirely at fault, but our guide said that in such cases the chauffeur would be "blame" in any parlance is the fellow who gets all the blame.

London in daytime is just as strange to us. On the streets are men and women in uniform from all parts of the world, "S" signs on nearly every corner pointing the way to shelters, other signs showing where there are tanks of static water, shelters built in the street, closed stores, store windows boarded over except for small glass viewing holes. There were anything else needed to show that we are in the war zone, we could look up and see countless balloons in the sky.

The barrage balloons, which look something like huge fish, are a silver color that blends with the sky, so that they are hard to see at any distance, but in spite of that, one could often count forty or more.

The static water is used to fight fires in case the water mains are destroyed or are inadequate. In many cases the basements of buildings that have been demolished are cleaned out, cemented, and filled with water. The number of stores that are closed is astonishing. Most store windows have been broken by concussion even when the buildings have not been hit, and there would not be enough glass to replace them even if they were safe to do so. Therefore the windows have been closed up, leaving only small panes of glass three or four feet square in the centre.

The acute shortage of labor is apparent in many things, as for instance, in the elevator services, or "lifts" as they are known there. People are expected always to walk and wait, no matter how many stories, and to walk up if not more than three stories.

No one is supposed to have more than one bath a week, and then to have only five inches or less of water in the tub. The hotels no longer give bath service for tourists, and one must allow several days before expecting it to return.

Debris from bomb damage has been well cleaned up, but little or no attempt has been made to rebuild. Plans for a finer and more beautiful London still exist only on paper. Transportation is much better than we expected. Taxicabs are under

severe restrictions as to gas and speed, but it is possible to get one when required, with a little delay. The principal method of travel in London is to take the underground or a bus, and there are plenty of the latter. They are one of the double deck type. People queue up for them in a very orderly manner which is a tremendous improvement over the crowded confusion usually found around the entrance to a street-car in Canada.

The London subway system is said to be the finest in the world, and it (Continued on another page)

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Proclamation

Monday, May 24, is proclaimed a public holiday in the Town of Gleichen.

W. SUTERMEISTER, Mayor.

GARBUTT Business College

NEW AIR CONDITIONED BUILDING CALGARY, ALTA.

Write for Information

NIGHT RAID ON THE ROCK air raid, when hundreds of search Rock and tracer bullets follow where What Gibraltar looks like during an light above this even an enemy plane is revealed.



Picobac
It's a mild...cool...
sweet smoke
GROWN IN SUNNY, SOUTHERN ONTARIO

Women And The War

IT HAS BEEN REPEATEDLY stated that this is a war in which civilians are in "the front line," no less than those in the armed forces. In the countries which have been bombed by the enemy, this has already been shown to be true. In Canada civilians have not been called upon so far to meet with the horrors of war in their own homes, but in all walks of life they have shown themselves ready to give full support to a gigantic war effort. The large numbers of men who have joined the armed services, and the way in which industry has geared itself to the production of war materials have all shown the readiness of the people of this Dominion to support to the utmost the cause of the United Nations. That women have taken a full share in all that has been done is well known to most of us, but some details concerning their part in Canada's war effort reveal that their contribution is greater than is perhaps generally realized.

Much Work Done By Volunteers

In the national registration, taken in August, 1942, 2,283,573 women in Canada were listed as housewives. While some of these women have since entered war industries, the majority are still in their homes and their service in maintaining the home life of the nation and in keeping up the morale of those who are in the fighting forces or in war industries is recognized to be very great. These women, too, form a vast army of volunteer workers who contribute greatly in providing comfort for those in the services and for their families. Members of women's patriotic organizations also organize the collection of salvage work for the promotion of better nutrition and national health, place evacuees and refugees, assist in blood donor service, and in countless other ways meet and deal effectively with the human and social side of wartime problems. Several million dollars are raised every year in Canada for war services, and voluntary women's organizations are instrumental in raising a large proportion of this money.

Men Released For Service

In 1942 it was estimated that there were 5,500 Canadian women wearing official uniforms of the armed services and 100,000 women working in munition plants. Since that time these numbers have increased. These women all release men for active service in the army, navy and air force, and their contribution to the advancement of Canada's war effort is great. A number of outstanding Canadian women are also serving in official capacities on the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and in large war industries. Canadian nurses have responded to the needs of their services in the war, and in the spring of 1942 there were 875 nursing sisters in the Army. Nursing services are also maintained in the Navy and the Air Force. It is clear that when the war is won, Canadian women may feel that they have contributed in no small way to the struggle upon which the future of the world depends.



HEALTH LEAGUE OF CANADA

In these days when everyone is so much occupied, and when minutes are precious, the housewife can reflect with pleasure that the simpler the meals she serves, the better they are for her family's health. The fact is that elaborate preparation of foods, especially of vegetables, causes the loss of much of their vitamin and mineral content. Some of the menus used in the famous R. K. Club experiment with lean meals, conducted in Toronto from February to March 1942, offer suggestions to mothers of school children. Here are three typical ones:

Baked Potatoes	These Baked Lima Beans	Roasted Cheese Sandwiches
Wedges of Raw Cabbage	(dried) with Tomato	Washed in Whole Wheat
Tomato Juice	Buttered Whole Wheat Bread	Rum Turnip Sticks
Buttered Whole Wheat Bread	Orange	Milk
Cocoa	Milk	Orange
Cod Liver Oil	Cod Liver Oil	Cod Liver Oil

Simple aren't they?

Yet each of these meals gave every boy all or nearly all of his day's requirements in the protective food elements, the vitamins and minerals, and more than 1/2 of his calorie needs for the day. All this at an average cost of less than 10 cents per meal! And before you say, "But they won't eat bread or raw vegetables," please remember that the thirty R. K. Club boys, who were just ordinary boys like any others, did eat them without protest—and enjoyed them! You may have to do a sales job but it can be done if that has been done. And it's well worth doing.

A point card request to the Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, will bring you a free copy of its authoritative Vitamin Chart.

A DELICIOUS DESSERT MAKES THE MENU PERFECT



Canada's Householders know that custards and blancmanges, quickly and easily made with pure, high quality Canada Corn Starch, are a delight with any luncheon or dinner menu.

At this time when Canadians are urged to "Eat Right to Feel Right," these delicious desserts will prove a welcome addition to the nutrition foods featured by the National Food for Fitness Campaign. Follow Canada's Food Rules for Health and Fitness.

CORN CANADA STARCH

A product of the CANADA STARCH COMPANY, Limited

Joining The Allies

French Fishermen Accept Invitation Broadcast From British Ships. The Nazis have threatened to stop French fishing boats from operating off the Atlantic coast near Gibraltar, because of the large number of crew desertions to the British, says the Washington Merry-Ground.

Whenever the French boats show up in this area, the British Navy sends out small, fast ocean-going cutters with loud-speakers. The cutters pull up short distance away, and soon the fishermen hear a rumbling voice announce: "If any of you men want to join up with the Allies to fight those scoundrels, jump in the water and start swimming. We will pick you up."

Sometimes the French boats have been left without a single man on board, so great has been the response to the British broadcasts. The Vichy Government sent a small warship along to protect the fishing boats, with instructions to fire on deserters.

However, this precaution did little good, because gunners on the escort-ship were immediately shot off the heads of the swimming figures.

SMILE AWHILE

What's wrong with him? Today. "Oh, he's been contending his wife will." His wife. I didn't know she was dead.

"She isn't." Annoyed movie goer (to man in next row): "Excuse me, but we can't leave a word."

Man in next row: "And is it any business of yours what I'm telling my wife?"

Junior brought home his report card. "It was a note from the teacher," "Dear Mrs. Black," said the note, "Junior is a bright boy, but he spends all his time with the girls. Try to bring him up some way to cure him."

The mother studied the note, then wrote the teacher as follows: "Dear Mrs. Black: If you find some way to cure him, please let me know. I'm having the same trouble with my son."

As the U. S. government has ruled that hot dogs must be made purely of beef, Harry Brunk, Oakland meat inspector, has chosen a new name for hot dogs made of horse meat. He has dubbed them "Whinburgers."

The vacuum-cleaner salesman who had an appointment found the housewife unable to keep it. He suggested the following day: "That's my busy day," she said, "if you call then you'll find me in a whiffle."

"That won't worry me, madam," said the salesman. "My last customer was a housewife."

Driving examiner: "What would you do if hot bottles suddenly failed to work?" Pupils: "Hit something cheap."

Sles: "You deceived me before we were married. You told me you were well off."

Ho: "I was, but I didn't know it!" "What are you going to do about it, sir?" demanded the enraged tenant. "The walls of the house are all bulging outward."

"Holding outward, are they?" said the landlord, with a pleasant smile. "Then your house must be bigger; I shall raise your rent."

Prospective Customer (entering art shop): "I want to see some of the caricatures that are done by scratching." Clerk (thinking a moment)—Oh yes, you mean things.

Boy—Mother, this book says that in the ocean the big fish eat up the little sardines. Is that true? Mother—Yes, I believe it is. Boy—How do they open the cans?

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

LIST OF GRADUATES The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 4 Service Flying Training School, Saskatoon, Sask. (Pilots)
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.

No. 5 Air Observer School, Winnipeg, Man. (Air Navigators)
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.

No. 6 Air Observer School, Portage, Man. (Air Navigators)
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.

No. 7 Air Observer School, Portage, Man. (Air Navigators)
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.

No. 8 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Man. (Air Gunners)
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.

No. 9 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Man. (Air Gunners)
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
LAC G. D. Anderson, White Bear, Sask.
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No. 10 Bombing and Gunnery School, Macdonald, Man. (Air Gunners)
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Biscuits And War Biscuits

Soda Crackers Are Very High In Calorie Value (By Molly O'Dale)

While few civilians on the home front are suffering hardships as a result of the war, a great upheaval has been caused in settled habits of living. At this very moment thousands of women who in peacetime would be engaged exclusively in their domestic duties, are now working in munitions plants or devoting a lot of their time to civilian defense, Red Cross and other wartime activities.

This leaves them much less time for cooking. Meals have to be prepared in less time so biscuits and crackers are in greater demand than ever before. The soda cracker, for instance, is a great time-saver, being a tasty and highly nutritious item that is quick to prepare.

The remarkable thing about soda crackers is that they compress a lot of nutrition into a very small compass. This is due to the fact that they contain very little moisture. In a loaf of good bread for instance, moisture constitutes about 36% of its total weight, while there is less than 4% of moisture in a soda biscuit. This dehydration enables soda crackers to be kept without spoiling, and without any special storage.

Christie's soda crackers are very high in calorie value, too—they give you 100 calories for one cracker, which is 82 calories more for the money than you get in beef steak which averages only 17 calories for a cent.

It's no wonder that 84 homes out of a hundred use biscuits and crackers regularly.

Nazis have ordered farmers in Slovakia to cultivate rapeseed to be used for oil.

NO MORE "DOSING" MY CONSTIPATION—I'VE CORRECTED THE CAUSE!

"Regularly" is important any time, but it's vitally important in these busy war days when all in hot, crispy muffins... eat it every day... drink plenty of water... then see if you don't forget you ever had common constipation. For ALL-BRAW supplies the "bulk" in your diet needs... promotes natural regularity. Your grocer has ALL-BRAW in two convenient sizes. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

Victory Gardens

Pointers On Sowing Certain Vegetables In Succession

If your Victory Garden is to supply your family with fresh health-giving, vitamin-rich vegetables throughout the summer and early autumn, it should be planned to give an all-season yield.

Take radishes. The early ones are suitable for about one week, suppose you want a six weeks' supply. If you sowed all six weeks at once you would have for one week many radishes than you could use, and then no more.

There are only certain crops that require succession sowing. Several plantings of carrots, beets and beans are advisable. Beans will give a long harvest if picked clean and not allowed to make seed. It is best never to let beans form in the pods. Use the pods when they are in the tenderest stage. Carrots and beets are still sweet, tender and nutritious when they are big in the fall, but they are still better when younger.

When making succession sowings, remember your second sowing will mature faster than the first because of the warmer weather. Your sowings should be sufficient for a definite period, so that there will be no wasteful over-production.

Kohlrabi, spinach, peas and radishes have particularly short harvests and successive plantings are necessary for continued supply.

When estimating the season's needs, imagine you are a market gardener with one customer, with whose buying habits you are familiar.

You can estimate your average gardening season and arrive at the number of vegetable dishes your family is likely to need, taking into account also your earning requirements. Of course, many Canadians take pleasure in providing apartment-house friends with fresh garden foods. Others send surplus production to charitable institutions, such as homes for dependent children. The point is to avoid waste. Food must not be wasted in wartime.

For further information to assist you with your Victory Garden write to the Federal or provincial department of agriculture.

Result Might Be Tragic

Inflamable Article In Parcel May Cause Fire At Sea

Fire at sea! This is the fear of all those "who go down to the sea in ships." If parcels containing inflammable substances are sent overseas this may be the tragic result.

Heat is generated in pairs of fire holes when the hatches are closed. Merchant ships are now armed, and when fire breaks out, the ammunition on board may cause a serious explosion.

Postal authorities point out that it is contrary to law to send matches, lighter fluid, or any inflammable substance through the mails. By doing this Canada's war effort may be impaired, and the lives of postal and railway employees, as well as the lives of those on ships, are endangered.

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GERMS OF THOUGHT

Men must be decided on what they will not do, and then they are able to act with their will they ought to do—Mencius.

There is nothing more to be esteemed than a manly firmness and decision of character—Hazlitt.

His man, for a considerable period, can war one fox to himself and another to the multitude, without finally getting bewildered as to which may be true—Hawthorne.

Be sure that God DIRECTS your way; then, hasten to follow under a determinate purpose in life and a steady adhesion to it through all disadvantages, are indispensable conditions of success—W. M. Pushkin.

A double minded man is unstable in all his ways—James 1:8.

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